

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. Ten dollars per year, or five dollars for six months, in advance. Single copies, five cents. The Herald is sent by mail to all subscribers, free of postage. It is also sent by express, at the rate of one dollar per month, for those who wish to receive it by day.

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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—20, FLEET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KERRY GO. NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE TWO ORPHANS. WOOD'S THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. PARK THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—THE TWO ORPHANS. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THE TWO ORPHANS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—THE TWO ORPHANS. THEATRE COMIQUE—THE TWO ORPHANS. TIVOLI THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for one dollar per month.

The Herald special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Lake Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, via Hudson River, Albany and Schenectady, runs every Sunday during the summer season. News-dealers must send in their orders direct to the New York Herald.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy, possibly with light rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market continued strong and active. Gold fell from 105 1/4 to 105. Government bonds were weaker on a small business. States were dull and railroads strong. Money on call opened at 2 per cent, rose to 7 per cent and closed at 4 1/2 per cent.

HOWARD TO JOSEPH.—Thou art so near and yet so far.

ARE THERE ANY POLICE at Coney Island? It seems to be a thieves' paradise.

EASILY SATISFIED.—The creditors who yesterday agreed to take one cent on the dollar.

THE CITY DEBT amounts to \$131,987,450, less the amount held by the prisoner in Ludlow street.

CAPTAIN BRAINE, of the navy, emphatically denies some serious charges recently brought against him.

TWO THOUSAND FREE THINKERS at Rochester are endeavoring to straighten out things. It is said to be the largest convention of the kind ever assembled.

PRESIDENT HAYES' reception in New Hampshire is as enthusiastic as in Vermont. The numerous little speeches he has made contain very properly no political allusions.

IT WILL BE SEEN by the statistics elsewhere printed that our crop of youthful criminals is steadily increasing. There is plenty of home work for the missionary societies.

THE PEA that the cigars they sold were only cabbage leaves failed to save half a dozen children of the Flawley Land yesterday from the wrath of a United States Commissioner.

LORD DEFFERIN'S visit to Manitoba has been made the occasion of a general holiday. He is warmly welcomed by all classes of the community, who have showered addresses and receptions on him at all points.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS of Philadelphia are hurling their thunders against the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday; but as there is no other way to save the show from bankruptcy the managers will probably risk the consequences.

LAW SUITS arising pending the war appear to be interminable and to severely try the judicial patience of the United States Supreme Court. The decision elsewhere reported will probably settle a large number of disputes as to the payment of notes drawn in the South during the rebellion.

A CURIOUS CONFESSION.—Before placing too implicit confidence in the story of the ex-English soldier who, impelled by remorse, has confessed in Philadelphia to the perpetration of a murder in England, it will be well to wait and see what the British authorities say about it. He may have grown tired of our republican government and conceived the idea of getting home at Her Majesty's expense.

THE TYRANNY of labor is illustrated by the action of the miners in the Pittston district yesterday. A large number of the men voted to go to work, but the majority decided they should not, and so the strike continues. Thousands of families are starving, and the prospect is a dreary one. If the workmen are sensible they will pay no attention to the mischief makers, who seem to have more control over them than they ought to have.

THE WEATHER.—Rapid variations of pressure continue to mark the weather conditions. During the hours of darkness the barometer rises over the greater part of the country, only to fall again when the solar heat expands the atmosphere. This phenomenon presented itself in a marked manner yesterday; especially in the zone of States southward of the lower lake line and northward of Alabama and Georgia. In the Northwest the pressure continues very low, and a storm centre of considerable energy is in progress eastward along the national boundary toward the upper lakes. Light rains attending this disturbance extend southward into the Lower Missouri Valley, with high southerly winds and very variable temperature. There are also indications of a disturbance in the Gulf, which may increase as it nears the Atlantic. Areas of fog were frequent yesterday in the lake region and Ohio Valley. Southerly winds prevail in the Northwest, variable winds in the lake region, northerly in the Southern States, easterly on the Atlantic coast and northeasterly in the St. Lawrence Valley. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy, possibly with light rain.

Communism in Ohio.

The State of Ohio has done more, since the close of the war, to demoralize the public mind and confuse its perceptions of right and wrong in relation to property than all the other States put together. Ohio was the original seed-plot and nursery of the green-back and repudiation heresies, and it has now become the hotbed of a still more alarming crop. It is the tendency of human nature when it cuts loose from the secure moorings of conscience to go on from bad to worse. The remarkable pictures of Hogarth, that great moral artist, in which he represented "The Rake's Progress" and "The Harlot's Progress," are not more true to nature than would be a similar representation depicting the repudiating debtor's progress. The effect of early Ohio heresies has been to obliterate in the minds of their victims the great fundamental distinctions on which the rights of property rest, and from repudiating the honest debts of the government it is but a short step to the confiscation of private capital. Denunciation of the "bloated bondholders" is easily transferred to bloated capitalists, and once on the downward road there is no predicting where disregard of the rights of property will stop. The Communist meetings which have been held in the name of the workmen need cause no uneasiness as yet, for there is no evidence that they represent any considerable portion of the class for which they profess to speak; but the appeals of prominent Ohio demagogues who are running for office are a more noteworthy and dangerous symptom. The wild platform of the republican party in that State and the visionary speeches of its candidate for Governor give reason to fear that Ohio is as deeply infected with Communism as it was with repudiation. In principle these two heresies do not differ. The proposition to strip bondholders of their property can be justified only on assumptions which would strike at the roots of all capital. The disciples of Mr. Pendleton denied that they were repudiators, and the disciples of Judge West and the Convention which nominated him will of course deny that they are Communists, but they must be alike judged by the logical tendency of what they propose.

Judge West, smarting under the general cry of repudiation which greeted his Communist speech at Cleveland on the day of his nomination, has made another and more elaborate address at Bellefontaine, in which he tries to blunt the effect of his former utterance. But this studied effort does not efface the stigma of Communism. His most remarkable proposition broached in his last speech has attracted even wider attention than the visionary utterance at Cleveland. Its substance, couched in his own language, is given in the following extract:—"I would go further," said Judge West, "and try the experiment—but I do not know that it would succeed—I would arrange and fix a minimum of prices for all who labor in the mines and upon the railroads, and then require that of all the net receipts and proceeds of the capital invested in the laborer at the end of the year should, in addition to his fixed compensation, receive a certain per cent of the profits. (Applause, and cries of "That's the man!") Despite its artful disguise this is sheer Communism. It is true enough that there have been occasional attempts to conduct small business undertakings on the principle of making all the employees partners; but they were short-lived experiments. It is only in exceptional circumstances that they can have even a transient success. They contravene the elementary principles of business. They are against the interest of the laborers whom they seek to elevate into partners, as tending to involve them in all the hazards and risks of doubtful enterprises.

Let us illustrate by reference to some well known example—say the Northern Pacific Railroad. Let us suppose that the ten thousand employees of that ill-starred undertaking had been engaged on the plan proposed by Judge West, and that the amount of their compensation was to depend on the net profits of the road. To whom would they have looked for their pay when the enterprise broke down and collapsed? Even when such undertakings succeed years and sometimes a score of years may elapse before there are any net profits, and a large proportion of the laborers may be in their graves before it is known what their share may be, if they are ever to have any, in the net earnings. As another pregnant illustration take the Erie Railway. It is more than a quarter of a century since that road was completed, and during that long period it has never had a dollar of net profits. Its stock is today worth only eleven cents on the dollar. Since this unfortunate road was projected it has had hundreds of thousands of men on its payrolls, and had it made such bargains with its employees as Judge West recommends it would have been very bad for the employees. Such an arrangement would have made them as great sufferers as the victimized capitalists who have embarked their money in this losing undertaking. Judge West offers a gross insult to the common sense of miners and railroad employees when he proposes to alleviate their hardships by elevating them to the rank of partners and offering them a share of the net profits for their compensation. The history of mines and railroads shows that even capitalists, who have so much better means of information, are poor judges of the success of such enterprises. How, then, can laborers know whether they would gain or lose by such contracts as the Ohio candidate for Governor proposes? They would be more likely to be swindled than benefited by so chimerical a plan.

Even if all mines and railroads were certain to make net profits this Communist scheme would be impracticable and visionary. It implies the permanent employment of the same men by the same companies; whereas, in point of fact, laborers hold their places by a short tenure, being dismissed when they are not wanted or prove inefficient, with frequent engagements of new men for transient emergencies. When the crops are moved in autumn the railroads need a larger force than in duller seasons of the year, and they cannot be managed with economy un-

less at liberty to employ and discharge laborers according to their varying necessities. But how would Judge West's plan operate in the cases of transient employees? How would the shifting laborers, who work sometimes for one mine or railroad and sometimes for another, fare in a mode of compensation which depended on the net profits? It is essential to the good management of a railroad that it be at liberty to discharge incompetent or inefficient employees; but how could their compensation be adjusted on the plan of Judge West?

Labor is a commodity in the market, and its price is regulated by the same rule as are other commodities. When the demand for labor exceeds the supply wages are high; when the supply is in excess of the demand wages are low. It would not be more absurd to recommend that people who sell rails to the roads to lay their tracks or wood to burn in their locomotives should depend on the net profits for the amount of their compensation than to recommend the same mode of adjusting the price of labor. A railroad has constant occasion to purchase various kinds of materials and supplies, and it always pays the market prices, for the very good reason that it need not pay more and that sellers would never be such fools as to take less on a doubtful chance of having the deficiency made up by a share in the net profits of the road. Those who have labor to sell to a railroad or mining company will always be equally wise. Their families must live now, and they cannot afford to take the risk of future and uncertain profits. Half the railroads and mining companies make no profits at all even in prosperous times, and at present this is true of nearly all. And at such a time an Ohio demagogue and Communist seeks to entrap the laborers to vote for him by proposing that in lieu of adequate wages they shall share the nothing which forms the sum total of the net profits of their employers!

When a man who is thought intelligent enough to be the candidate of a political party for Governor of a great State gravely promulgates such absurdities it is not fair to be severe on the errors of the workingmen. If the public men who ought to be their guides are ignoramuses or charlatans the misconceptions of the laboring classes should be treated with considerate indulgence. The truth is that the whole public mind needs to be enlightened on this class of subjects, and we do not doubt that the workingmen will be more teachable than the demagogues.

Savings Banks.

The removal of the Superintendent of the Banking Department will, no doubt, be immediately beneficial by compelling greater caution on the part of savings banks, insuring more efficient supervision and strengthening public confidence. But it is to be hoped that yet more substantial benefits will result from the recent investigation. The savings bank laws require remodeling. There is reason to suspect that the influence of the late Superintendent was used to prevent good legislation. The Governor should now take care that the efforts of the department are directed toward the success of wholesome changes in the existing laws.

Savings banks are benevolent institutions. Their legitimate object is to receive, protect and put to fair interest the savings of the poor. The moment such an institution is made to pay large salaries to its employees or begins to be used for purposes of speculation by its directors and officers it turns aside from its legitimate purpose and becomes a cruel and dangerous imposition. No savings bank has a right to put away a single dollar of its depositors' money where it cannot be realized and returned to its owner when needed within a reasonable time. It ought to be able to pay all its depositors if necessary by the sale of the securities it holds. For that purpose it is restricted as to the stocks and bonds in which it may invest, so that it may promptly realize upon its securities without loss. It follows that a bank, to be really sound, should never invest any large amount in real estate until its surplus is so large that it does not depend on the sale of its real estate to be able to redeem all its obligations. We find in the list of New York and Brooklyn banks many which have only a narrow alleged surplus after crediting as an asset real estate and bank buildings that would not sell for half their assumed value. The present law provides that the cost of a savings bank building and lot "shall in no case exceed fifty per cent of the net surplus of such corporation except by written permission of the Superintendent of the Bank Department." But owing to buildings having been erected before this provision was enacted it is in many cases a dead letter. The Long Island Savings Bank, whose affairs we have recently criticized, makes a July report to the department claiming a surplus of \$27,000. But to make this appear the bank and lot are included as an asset at \$230,000, illegitimately, when they cost only \$207,000, and would not probably sell for over half that sum. Other real estate is also claimed as an asset at \$12,000 which, probably, if sold would not bring more than sixty per cent of that amount. Can such an institution be regarded as entirely sound? A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Union Dime Savings Bank, of this city, schedules among its assets nearly \$750,000 of real estate, of which its bank buildings count \$650,000. This statement deserves reflection. But turning to the Union Dime Savings Bank's report made last January we find salaries of officers to the enormous amount of \$53,000 a year. We certainly need laws that will prevent a reckless speculation in real estate by savings banks and the payment of extravagant salaries to the officers of such institutions.

The Russian Government and the Newspapers.

In Russia the official newspapers have been instructed by the authorities to publish as a just and accurate account of the battle of Plevna the description of the HERALD correspondent, which was sent us by cable and published in this journal four days after the battle. On that occasion we touched upon the remarkable circumstance

that a minute and comprehensive account of that battle should be given on so little delay and printed at such a distance from the scene of action as an indication of the progress made by the machinery of news-gathering systems. It emphasizes that reflection still more to find that the Russian nation, whose armies were engaged, only received the story of that battle at second hand from the description of our correspondent. But what becomes of the distributive in regard to the oppressive censorship of the press in Russia when we find the papers authorized to publish that description, which, while it gave full credit for the splendid gallantry of the Russian army, told plainly the story of Russian shortcomings.

The Satellites of Mars.

The discovery within the past week of the two satellites of Mars by Professor Hall, of the Naval Observatory, is one of those interesting events that mark the advance of astronomical science, and is, therefore, deserving of more than ordinary notice. Apart from the fact that this recent discovery supplies the value of an unknown quantity which astronomers were forced to admit in their calculations regarding the planets nearer the sun than our earth, we recognize the enormous advantages to science that must arise out of possession of the means of observation that can so splendidly reward research. Hitherto the power of the telescope did not enable us to notice the positions of planets below a certain magnitude, but gradual improvements have been taking place in the manufacture of instruments by which their power is raised to that necessary for the detection of such relatively small bodies as the satellites of Mars. The great refractor recently constructed for the Naval Observatory has been the means of securing for the United States this latest astronomical triumph. This, with the skill and experience of our scientific observers, secure the most gratifying results. Professor Hall and his assistants deserve the highest praise for their successful labors, and will doubtless further enrich our scientific records as the means of doing so progress in efficiency. Our special despatch from Washington this morning gives some interesting details regarding the "little strangers." Now that Mars is in the ascendant and the sounds of war come from distant Europe it is pleasant to note that our victories are in the peaceful fields of astronomy, and not in the bloodstained ones over which the war god is supposed to preside. We are content to bombard the heavens with refractors and capture satellites, while other peoples devote themselves to bombing towns and villages with Krupp guns and capturing Cossacks and bashibazouks.

Secretary Sherman's Inconsistencies.

We print a rather sharp communication arraigning the Secretary of the Treasury for inconsistencies between some portions of his recent speech at Mansfield and his utterances on the floor of the Senate in 1869. Such exposures are curious, but we think them of slight importance. The single point of real interest is whether Mr. Sherman is right now. Very few public men are entirely consistent. Even Chief Justice Chase, whom this correspondent admires and whose biography he wrote, held one opinion on a fundamental question as Secretary of the Treasury, and an entirely opposite opinion as the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court. In Chief Justice Chase's case most intelligent men think his later opinion the sounder one, and it would be a feeble and irrelevant argument against it to say that it contradicts the opinion he held on the legal tender question as Secretary of the Treasury. It will hardly do to maintain that a statesman may not revise his opinion in the light of experience or further reflection. Secretary Sherman at one time gave countenance to the heresy that the national bonds are payable in greenbacks, but he is quite sound on that question now. And whatever gloomy predictions he may have made in 1869 respecting the disastrous effects of a forced return to specie payments he is entirely right, and we do not doubt perfectly sincere, in desiring to re-establish the specie standard within the next year and a half. We think there is something to except to in Mr. Sherman's methods, as set forth in his Mansfield speech, and as Mr. Shuckers proposes further criticisms on that performance we hope he will confine himself to the real merits of the argument and abandon unprofitable arraignments for personal inconsistencies. For our part we are willing to give Mr. Sherman a chance to be inconsistent again, and hope to find his recommendations to Congress better than some of the proposals in his recent speech. If he should be right when Congress meets we will willingly forget his present errors.

The Fisheries Commission.

The commission now in session at Halifax to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privileges in the fisheries secured by the treaty of 1871 is for the present the leading topic of the Canadian press. It was authorized by the same treaty which made provision for the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration, and although the Geneva award followed with reasonable promptitude it has taken a surprisingly long time to get the Fisheries Commission organized. Even now there is a doubtful prospect of its ever reaching a decision. The claim made by Canada is so exorbitant that the American Commissioner could never face his countrymen if he consented to it, and the English Commissioner might find equal difficulty in consenting to any award which would be deemed reasonable by the United States. In the Halifax Commission, unlike that at Geneva, the deciding power does not rest with the majority. No award will be binding unless it is unanimous. The Canadian press has of late been sharply criticizing this feature of the treaty and contending that the British negotiators were outwitted by the astute Yankee diplomats. In the stipulations for the Geneva Commission it was expressly provided that "all questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators." There

is no similar provision relating to the decision of the Fisheries Commission, and it is agreed on all hands that it requires the unanimous consent of all the members to make a binding award. This being the case we need feel no sort of anxiety about the extravagant claim of the Canadians. They will either receive a compensation which the American Commissioner deems reasonable or they will get nothing, which is a very safe arrangement for our government.

Movements of the Belligerents.

The news from Bulgaria supports our repeated statements that the campaign in European Turkey must soon assume a more active phase. When the belligerents are as fully concentrated as it is possible for them to be, then the object of concentrating must be satisfied by an offensive movement by either side. They cannot remain for many days face to face without fighting. The difficulty in obtaining supplies will compel them to action, for an army soon consumes what would be considered enormous stores of provisions. It has a mighty stomach to satisfy. From present indications the Turks under Osman Pacha appear to be in that peculiar position where they have no choice between fighting and running away. The Russian cavalry is, as we recently announced, seriously menacing their lines of supply from the westward. If even a few days' interruption can be effected the Turkish positions at Plevna and its vicinity may become untenable and Osman Pacha be forced to attack the Russians or to retire precipitately westward to Sofia. The story of Gourkha's retreat published this morning gives an idea of the terrible sufferings and wonderful endurance of the Russians during their occupation of the southern slopes of the Balkans.

From Armenia comes an account of an action which was fought northeast of Kars on Sunday, and in which the Russians claimed to have felt the enemy's line at three points to some purpose. The losses on both sides have been quite heavy, but the exact figures will not be known until the somewhat conflicting accounts of the fight can be examined by the light of later information. On the Greek frontier and in Crete the agitation is increasing and there can be no doubt that a struggle is imminent in both places between the Greek populations and their Turkish masters. It will be a war of extermination, for the Turk is in no humor just now to practise moderation when dealing with revolts.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Chicago Tribune calls him Blue Jeans Wm. General Banks says that he wouldn't even look at a woman. A young lady of Athens, Ga., is fifteen years old and a widow. There is one way for a woman to keep a secret. That is to keep it going. The way the Turks are revictualing is enough to make old Nicomede. A correspondent asks, "Are you a member of a college society?" Yes, the Eta Psi. Hon. A. H. Stephens arrived yesterday at Lookout Mountain, and returns home to-day. A mule always carries a horseshoe on his hind foot, for luck; and he always has good luck. Is history repeating itself in new shapes? Among the Pittsburg rioters was a Pole named Patski. The Berlin gorilla "Pongo," who has learned to drink beer and to smoke, has lost his hairy coat. Tom Thumb is worth \$100,000. This reminds us that an ordinary man ought to be worth \$800,000. Hon. Mr. Mills left Ottawa for Manitoba last evening on public business. Hon. Mr. Pelletier accompanies him. Elderly persons will find more benefit at the seaside than in the mountains. They need repose, not energy. It is understood that weekly papers are now being given away with chromos. In some cases the subscribers are given away. The Nihilists say that the shoemaker is greater than Shakespeare or Goethe, because humanity has more use for shoes than for poetry. The man who met a meeting last evening so vociferously sang, "I would not live away," was afterwards seen running down a lane and being pursued by a Spitz dog. "Who," asks an exchange, "can tell the value of a smile?" Schuyler Colfax. By one perpetual smile he became Vice President; but then, he cut his in large slices. The Milwaukee Times, usually a well printed journal, furnished the funniest case of pi we have recently seen. Its editorial date line is as follows:—"PHILADELPHIA, Y. D. I. G. S. E. CHINA." A vial of oil of pennyroyal placed on the stand at the head of your bed will drive either you or the mosquitoes out of the room. A dab of the oil on your forehead will keep the mosquitoes away, and everybody else, too.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS. "The Two Orphans" was reproduced at Wood's Theatre, opposite the New York Hotel, last evening, with an excellent cast and in a manner that reflects not a little credit on the enterprising management. Miss Laura Albert as Louise, the blind girl, and Miss Alice Harrison as Henriette played their respective parts in a conscientious manner, eliciting frequent applause, and were ably supported by Miss Ivan C. Nichols as Frochard and an admirably selected company. This little place of summer entertainment has already become, especially to transient visitors, an attractive resort, and as the season advances many novelties are likely to be presented. It has the advantage of easy access, and the prices are popular and in accord with the times.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A musical soirée is to be given to-night at Red Bank, N. J., under the auspices of Signor Torriani. This is the last week of "Baby." The little fellow is to be succeeded by Sothern in "The Crushed Tragedian." A dress rehearsal of "The Danites; or, the Heart of the Sierras" will take place to-night at the Broadway Theatre. The public will see the play to-morrow night. Harrigan and Hart at the Theatre Comique are continually producing novelties. Val Vosa, the recently arrived ventriloquist, is among the attractions of the week. The "Poor of New York" holds its own at Niblo's, but is to be soon followed by another sensation. It has been pronounced one of the best entertainments in New York. This is now the fifth week of its production. Signorina Julia made a handsome debut at Gilmore's Garden last evening in an aria from Traviata. She has a rich, powerful and well trained voice. When the nervousness very natural to a first performance is so vast a place disappears she will doubtless be even more brilliant. A feature of the pretty French theatre on Twenty-third street this season will be the presentation in matinees of French comedies, especially selected for the benefit of schools and the students of the language. M. Durand, the director, deserves praise for his efforts in this direction, and they will doubtless be appreciated. Lydia Thompson and her burlesque troupe drew another large house at Wallack's last night. There is an abundance of talent in the company, which comprises, in addition to the rollicking music of the fair chef, a capital soprano vocalist, who will be recognized without naming her. Altogether the performance is modest, unobtrusive and pleasant.

THE WAR.

A Sharp Engagement Fought in Armenia.

TURKISH WORKS CARRIED BY STORM.

Russian Feint to Cover a Strategic Movement.

ON THE EVE OF A GREAT BATTLE.

Immense Russian Force Gathered in Bulgaria.

WHY GOURKHA RETREATED.

Germany's Protest Against the Release of the Salonica Murderers.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 21, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Kurukdara telegraphs that the army of General Loris Melikoff, the divisions of which were commanded by Generals Heyman, Deyol and Kamaroff, attacked the Turkish line at three different points on Sunday. The engagement was very severe, and lasted, without intermission, for eight hours.

STORMING THE TURKISH WORKS.

The fight began by a furious cannonade from the Russian batteries all along the line, the Turkish artillery replying with great vigor. The Russian fire was very well directed, and did great execution among the masses of Turkish infantry posted behind their works. Under cover of this artillery fire the Russian infantry moved out and advanced to the attack of the Turkish.

THE TURKS DRIVEN OUT.

The advancing Russian columns were subjected to a terrific fire from the Turkish batteries, but the men moved briskly on, taking advantage of every accident of ground that afforded a cover, and their skirmishers keeping up a lively fusillade. When they came within a short distance of the Turkish line they dashed forward and swept in on the astonished Turks with an impetuosity that overcame all resistance in an incredibly short time.

RESTING ON THEIR LAURELS.

After a short, sharp struggle the Turks were driven out of their intrenchments at the bayonet's point. They retired sullenly on their second line, under cover of a brisk cannonade, which kept the Russians at a respectful distance. The second Turkish line being extremely strong and completely dominated by heavy batteries on some heights in the rear, the Russians did not make an attempt to capture it.

THE RUSSIANS RETIRE.

The attack was really a feint, intended to keep the attention of the Turks occupied while a movement of great strategic importance was being carried out in another direction. A constant fire was kept up during the greater part of the evening, but toward midnight the Russians retired on their former position, according to the plan already determined upon.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The loss on both sides was heavy. The Russians had 304 men killed and 76 wounded. Among the latter are four officers—viz., Major Eisigovitch, Captain Mitchell and Lieutenants Makroploff and Comoroff. The Turks are reported to have had 1,500 men killed.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE IN BULGARIA.

The HERALD's special correspondent with the Turkish army in Bulgaria telegraphs that as a junction has been effected by all the forces under Mehmet Ali and Suleiman Pacha at Statariger the Turkish commander is resolved to offer battle to the Russians. The Grand Duke Nicholas has assumed personal command of the Russian forces, and altogether there will be over two hundred and ten thousand men engaged.

MUKHTAR'S ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

A telegram from Mukhtar Pacha received in Constantinople gives the Turkish losses in Saturday's battle as 130 killed and 339 wounded and the Russian loss as 1,500 killed.

THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY RAIDS.

A correspondent at Stauden, the headquarters of the Fourth Cavalry Division on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Sophia by blockading the Ochovnik Pass, telegraphs as follows:—"It is felt here that this should have been done earlier, but if successful now it will still have good results." In the event of a crushing Turkish defeat at Plevna it would go far to make it another Sedan. The expedition is obviously hazardous.

ARE THE TURKS TO MOVE FIR-?

He also says:—"The activity of the Turks at Plevna in sending out cavalry reconnaissances seems as though they had some intention of taking the offensive. The weather is now fine again and the roads are rapidly changing from mud to dust. I am informed that the recent rains have not materially affected the health of the troops."

RUSSIAN CANNON.

The narrative of the battle of Plevna sent by the HERALD's correspondent and published in the HERALD.